Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week,
By PHILO WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1828.

[VOL. IX.....NO. 427.

TERMS.....At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

ITEMS.

Difference of Constitution.....Substances that are poisonous to one tribe of animals are medicinal to a second, and even highly nutritive to a third. Thus, swine are poisoned by pepper seeds, which to man are a serviceable and grateful spice; while henbane roots, which destroy mankind, prove a wholesome diet to swine. In like manner, aloes, which to our kind is useful medicine, is a rank venom to dogs and foxes; and the horse, which is poisoned by the water hemlock, and corrosive sublimate, will take a dram of arsenic daily, and improve thereby both in his coat and condition.

Singular Organic Relic.—A workman recently broke a mass of very firm conglomerate rock, quarried for the new State House now building at New Haven, and found, lodged in a cavity, so completely enclosed as to exclude the possibility of external introduction, a piece of wood, the small limb of a tree, apparently of the pine family, with the bark entire—the wood not mineralized, but fresh, and in perfect preservation, and not even attached to the walls of the cavity, (except slightly at one end) but lying in it as in a case. The piece of wood was not larger than a finger, and the cavity but two or three inches in diameter: it was lined with soft and feebly coherent matter, resembling the substance of the rock in a state of rather minute division. *Silliman's Journal.*

FROM A BALTIMORE CITY PAPER.

LADIES AT HOME.

Fourth of July.—According to previous arrangement, a respectable body of spinsters met at the house of their lady president; and feasted sumptuously on sweetmeats, confectionary and bonny clabber. After the cloth had been removed, and the wine, "perfect love," and cherry bounce, were placed on the table, the following sentiments were expressed, accompanied by *appropriate* music on the piano forte, by Miss Suky Squall:

The Day we celebrate. The fifty-second birth day of American Independence. The first of the rail-road, and, we hope, the last of our celibacy.—TUNE, *Nobody coming to marry me.*

Old Bachelors. Rusty things—may they enjoy as much happiness by themselves as we do without them.—TUNE, *We're a' noddin.*

Fashion. Like the silk worm, she spins her own coffin. Those of us who would look lovely should study simplicity; a little *waist* will cost much.—TUNE, *I'd be a butterfly.*

Matrimony. Like masonry, no one knows the secret until they are initiated. We sincerely hope we may soon learn the mystery.—TUNE, *I won't be a Nun.*

The Blue Stockings. A constellation of female lustre; the present age has proved the fallacy of the doctrine of the inferiority of woman's mind.—TUNE, *The tidy one.*

The Tongue. Our sharpest weapon of defence: Snarlers say that it was the last evil that fell from the box of Pandora—tis false!—it came out first, for it could not bear "durance vile." TUNE, *Bid me discourse.*

Rights of Woman. Recorded on the heart—to drink soda-water, wear Navarinos, and ogle whom they please.—TUNE, *Hurra! for the Bonnets of blue.*

Style. A woman's light house, built of coaches, liveries, routs and tea parties.—TUNE, *Oh! what a row!*

The Gentlemen. The glorious days of chivalry are past: Who will poise a lance for us now? TUNE, *Auld lang syne.*

Ourselves. May we rest upon the *shelf* like valuable works whose worm eaten covers are no index of the merits of their contents.—TUNE, *The Bewildered Maid.*

When the foregoing sentiments had been delivered, Miss Squall favoured the company with the following original song, which *was* intended to have been offered to the Typographical Association for *street* printing—but it was thought best not to make the thing too common.

SONG.....AIR, *Comin' thro' the rye.*"

If a body meet a body
Coming thro' a crowd,
Should a body to a body
Tattle tales two loud?
All the ladies in the city,
Quaker-like and proud;
Love to raise their voices pretty,
Coming thro' the crowd.....&c. &c. &c.

Eat little and often.....This is for people of weak digestion, but it is always injudicious advice? The stomach, and other digestive organs, require their intervals of repose, as well as the other parts of the body, and if regular and stated periods are appointed for taking food, the appetite by the force of habit alone, will return at these times, and digestion will follow. But if the stomach is kept constantly at work on all niceties, they never will have a keen relish for food, or a powerful and easy digestion.

Medical Adviser.

United States' Laws,

Passed at the First Session of the 20th Congress.

NO XXIX.

An Act supplementary to "an act to provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification, under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, and for the distribution among such claimants, of the sum paid, and to be paid, by the government of Great Britain under a convention between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, concluded at London, on the thirteenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six," passed on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the eighth section of the aforesaid act shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commission created by the said act, shall not continue after the first day of September next.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: 15 May, 1828.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

NO XXX.

An Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled. That each of the surviving officers of the Revolution, in the Continental Line, who was entitled to half pay by the Resolve of October twenty first, seventeen hundred and eighty, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in said line, according to his rank in the line, to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, That, under this act, no officer shall be entitled to receive a larger sum than the full pay of a capt. in said line.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*. That whenever any of said officers has received money of the United States, as a pensioner, since the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six aforesaid, the sum so received shall be deducted from what said officer would, otherwise, be entitled to, under the first section of this act; and every pension to which said officer is now entitled shall cease after the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every surviving non commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who enlisted therein for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination, and thereby became entitled to receive a reward of eighty dollars, under a resolve of Congress, passed May fifteenth, seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be entitled to receive his full monthly pay in said service, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*: That no non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who is now on the pension list of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer or soldier entitled thereto, or to their authorized attorney, at such places and days as said Secretary may direct; and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay, nor shall any officer or soldier receive the same, until he furnish to said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay allowed by this act shall not, in any way, be transferable or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier entitled to the same by this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of said pay as accrued by the provisions of this act, before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall be paid to the officers and soldiers entitled to the same, as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions before mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue after said day, shall be paid semi annually, in like manner, and under the same provisions.

Approved: 15 May, 1828.

NO XXXII.

An Act making appropriations for the improvement of certain Harbors, the completion of the Cumberland Road to Zanesville, the securing of the Light House on the Brandywine Shoal, and the making of surveys.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to wit:

For the completion of the Cumberland Road, continued to Zanesville, in the State of Ohio, one hundred and seventy five thousand dollars; which said sum of money shall be replaced out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads, under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States; to complete the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Grand River, in the State of Ohio, nine thousand one hundred and thirty five dollars and eleven cents; to complete the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Huron River, in the State of Ohio, four thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty five cents; to complete the erection of piers at the mouth of Dunkirk harbor, in the State of New York, six thousand dollars; to complete the construction of the road from Detroit to Maumee, five thousand nine hundred dollars; to continue the road from Detroit to Chicago, as far as the boundary line of the State of Indiana, eight thousand dollars; to pay a balance due the Commissioners for laying out a road from Detroit to Saganaw River and Bay, and a road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, in the Territory of Michigan, three hundred and [illegible] sixty nine cents; to complete the building [illegible] mouth of Oswego harbor, in the State of New York, authorized by an act of Congress, approved the twentieth of March last entitled "An act to authorize the improving of certain harbors, the building of piers, and for other purposes," nine thousand five hundred and eighty three dollars and thirty-nine cents; to deepening the channel of entrance into the harbor of Presque Isle, six thousand two hundred and twenty-three dolars and eighteen cents; for completing the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Ashtabula Creek, Ohio, two thousand four hundred and three dollars and fifty cents; for completing the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Cunningham Creek, Ohio, one thousand five hundred and seventeen dollars and seventy six cents; for removing obstructions to the navigation of the Kennebec river, at Lovejoy's Narrows, by removing the half tide and other rocks, in addition to the appropriation of last session, three thousand five hundred dollars; for preserving and securing the Lighthouse on the Brandywine Shoal in the Bay of Delaware, ten thousand dollars; for defraying the expenses incidental to making examinations and surveys, under the act of thirtieth April, eighteen hundred and twenty four, thirty thousand dollars: *Provided*. That this appropriation shall not be construed into a Legislative sanction of any examination or survey which shall not be deemed of national importance, and within the provisions of the aforesaid act of the thirtieth April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four; to complete a pier adjacent to a pier at Buffalo, in the State of New York thirty four thousand two hundred and six dollars.

Approved: 19 May, 1828.

NO. XXXIII.

An Act for the punishment of contraventions of the fifth article of the Treaty between the United States and Russia.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled. That if any one, being a citizen of the United States, or trading under their authority, shall, in convention of the stipulations entered into by the United States with the Emperor of all the Russias, by the fifth article of the treaty, signed at St. Petersburg, on the seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, sell, or cause to be sold, to the natives of the country on the North west coast of America, or any of the Islands adjacent thereto, any spiritous liquors, fire-arms, or other arms, powder or munitions of war of any kind, the person so offending shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than thirty days, nor more than six months.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the superior courts in each of the territorial districts, and the circuit courts and other courts of the United States, of similar jurisdiction in criminal causes, in each district of the United States, in which any offender against this act shall be first apprehended or brought for trial, shall have, and are hereby invested with, full power and authority to hear, try and punish, all crimes, offences and misdemeanors, against this act; such courts proceeding therein in the same manner as if such crimes, offences and misdemeanors, had been committed within the bounds of their respective states.

Approved: 19 May, 1828.

To Gold Miners.

100 lbs. of *pure Quicksilver*, just received, and for sale, by E. WILLEY & Co.
Salisbury, June 10th, 1828. 2[illegible]

MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA,
BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and [illegible] for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.
Salisbury, Sept 17 1827 82

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has removed from the house formerly owned by Capt. *Isbert Worke*, dec'd. to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town; where he will continue his TAVERN. He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors.

He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and kindness to those who may be pleased to call upon him.

Statesville, ... WHITEFIELD KERR
1828.

Medicine and Surgery.

DOCT. SMITH

OFFERS his professional services, in medicine and surgery, to the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity. He expects very soon to receive a supply of fresh *MEDICINES*, carefully selected by himself, and hopes, by attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

Salisbury, July 28th, 1828. 3t28

Beef! Beef!!

KRIDER & BOWERS respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that they have commenced the

Butchering Business;

and will offer *BEEF* at the Market-House in Salisbury, on *Tuesday, Thursday*, and *Saturday* mornings in each week, the balance of the season: their Beef is as good as can be procured from the mountains; and will be sold at the following prices:

3 cents pr *lb.* for fore-quarter;
3½ cents " for hind-quarter; or
4 cents " for choice pieces, without neck or shank.

We invite the public to call and see for themselves; and if they find the Beef satisfactory, we solicit their patronage, and pledge our best exertions to deserve it. KRIDER & BOWERS.
Salisbury, August 4, 1828. 26

N. B. A first rate yoke of steers for sale; inquire as above. K & B.

Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. This property includes about 60 town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz: A valuable *Tannery*, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent Bark-Mill; also, a good dwelling-house, with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, [illegible] Mr. William Smith, living in Charlotte.

ROBERT M'KENZIE.
Cabarrus county, May 22, 1828. 17tf

Mills and Lands.

THE valuable *Mills* and *Lands* formerly the property of Geo. Saner, dec'd. are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

16tf THOMAS D. GIBBS,
JOSEPH HANES,
PETER SANER,
JACOB SANER,
May 23*d*, 1828. MARTIN SANER.

N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Saner, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, will be sold in connexion with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden: this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

Estate of Capt. D. Craige.

HAVING qualified at November court last, as administrators on the estate of Capt David Craige, late of Rowan county, dec'd. we desire all persons indebted to said deceased, to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, to present them, legally attested, within the time prescribed by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will plead in bar of their recovery.

3mt37 THOS. CRAIGE.
ROBT. N. CRAIGE.
July 15, 1828. *Administrators.*

Trotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit. All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well.

July 3d, 1828. 22

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of

Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver *Watches*; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of *Military Goods*. Also, all kinds of *Silver-Ware*, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of *Watches Repaired*, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street.

ROBERT WYNNE.
Salisbury, May 26, 18[illegible] 17

NOTICE.

[illegible] have been transferred to the subscriber, who has appointed Mr. John H. Hardie his agent. All those who are indebted to said concern, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Hardie, who is authorized to make settlement and grant discharges. Longer indulgence need not be expected. 4t28

WM. HUNTINGTON.
Salisbury, 15th July, 1828.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the post-office at Tabor Church, Iredell county, N. C. July 1st, 1828.

Albea Thomas	Judkin Robertson B.
Brothertin James	McConnel William
Caldwell Mrs. Jane	Summers William
Eliot Robert	Swan Thomas
Erwin Enoch	Tomlinson William H.
Hix Henry	Wales Samuel
Johnson Benjamin	Ward Isaac
Johnson John	Welch John

3t27 D. GOULD, *P. M.*

State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, spring term, 1828. In pursuance of a decree of the court of equity, I will expose to public sale, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of October next, a *Tract of Land* belonging to the heirs of James Neil, dec'd. lying on the waters of Coddle creek, adjoining the lands of John Neil, Robert Neil, Walter Bell, James Weir, and others. Said tract of land is supposed to contain one hundred and thirty acres, and is of excellent quality. A credit of 12 and 18 months will be given: bond, with sufficient security, will be required of the purchaser.

ALEX. H. McREE, *c. m. e.*
July 27th, 1828. 3t28

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

JULY 5th, 1828. A true description of a beast, taken up and entered by Andrew Griffin, in said county: A bay mare, supposed to be 18 or 19 years old, about four feet 7 or 8 inches high, a star in her face, one hind foot white, hip-shoulder, some knots on her left knee, and large mane and tail: Which was valued at $8, and put on my stray-book the day and date above-mentioned. 3t27

G. ANDERSON, *Ranger*,
Fork of Yadkin, 3d reg't. Rowan co'y.

North Carolina, locality county.

SUPERIOR Court of law, [illegible] term, 1828. Jane Morrison, vs. Hezekiah Morrison; petition for divorce. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant, Hezekiah Morrison, (who it appears to the satisfaction of the court is not an inhabitant of this state,) do make his appearance before the Judge, at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and file his answer, plead to issue, or demur, the petitioner will be heard exparte, and have judgment pro confesso. 6t29

Teste: JAS. CAMPBELL, *Clk.*

NOTICE.—Whereas my wife Fanny, has left my bed and board without any just cause; these are therefore to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts she may hereafter contract.

July 21st, 1828. t27 WM. WILSON.

Committed to the Jail

OF Davidson county, a mulatto woman, who says her name is *Catharine*, and belongs to William O. of Jefferson county, Georgia, and was raised in Charleston, S. C., and sold as the property of James Gun, dec'd. She is about 5 feet high, rather a dark mullatto, between 21 and 22 years old, no particular marks perceptible on her, more than her face has the appearance of being marked with the small pox. Her owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or otherwise she will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN M. THOMAS, *Jailor.*
Lexington, June 26th, 1828. 21

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 22d day of April, 1828, a *negro woman* named *Anny*, who says she belongs to a man by the name of John Herren, who lives in Duplin county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN SLOAN, *Sheriff*
May 10, 1828. [24tf] *of Mecklenburg county.*

[By Authority.]

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, by an act of Congress of the United States, of the seventh of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, entitled "An act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and impost," it is provided, that upon satisfatory evidence being given to the President of the United States, by the Government of any foreign nation, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or impost are imposed or levied within the ports of the said nation upon vessels belonging wholly to citizens of the United States, or upon merchandise, the produce or manufacture thereof, imported in the same, the President is thereby authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States, are, and shall be, suspended and discontinued so far as respects the vessels of the said nation, and the merchandise, of its produce or manufacture, imported into the United States in the same; the same suspension to take effect from the time of such notification being given to the President of the United States, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and merchandise, as aforesaid thereon laden, shall be continued, and no longer.

And, whereas, satisfactory evidence has been received by me, from his Britanic Majesty, as King of Hanover, through the Right Honorable Charles Grant and Minister Plenipotentiary, that vessels wholly belonging to citizens, or produce or manufacture thereof, imported in such vessels, are not, nor shall be, on their entering any Hanoverian port, subject to the payment of higher duties of tonnage or impost, than are levied on Hanoverian ships, or merchandise the produce or manufacture of the United States, imported in such vessels:

Now, therefore, I, John Quincy Adams, President of the U. States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that so much of the several acts imposing duties on tonnage of ships and other vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage, between the vessels of the Kingdom of Hanover, and vessels of the United States, are suspended and discontinued, so far as the same respect the produce or manufacture of the said Kingdom of Hanover; the said suspension to take effect this day, and to continue henceforward, so long as the reciprocal exemption of the vessels of the United States, and of the merchandise laden therein, as aforesaid, shall be continued in the ports of the Kingdom of Hanover.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and the fifty-second of the Independence of the U. States.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President:
H. CLAY, *Secretary of State.*

To the Public.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware,

of all descriptions, from New-York and Philadelphia, where they were selected by himself, with care, and bought for cash, and which are offered on the most reasonable terms. He will sell for cash at the lowest prices—otherwise, on time. Country Produce bought, at the highest market prices. Arrangements are made to receive Goods monthly, from the above named places; which will keep up a good supply of Fresh Goods. Call at his Store in Salisbury, and examine for yourselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

N. B. Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Rum, Wines, French Brandy, &c. &c. Also, for sale, as above, *Swaim's* GENUINE *Panacea*, fresh from the proprietor in Philadelphia.

May 8th, 1828. 13t28

Mr. J. Woodworth, *Dyer*,

RESPECTFULLY requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against him, will be paid on application at his Dying Establishment in Salisbury, three doors east of the court-house, as his stay in the place *may* be short.

July 12th, 1828. 23

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, a negro Boy, who says his name is BILL, belongs to Ezekiel Trotman, of Alabama, and ran away below Fayetteville. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, rather light complected, between 22 and 25 years old: no particular marks perceptible on him. His owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

N. B. Since the above was published, the fellow says his name is *Daniel*, and that he belongs to William Powel, of Richmond county, N. C. CHARLES PHELPS, *Jailer.*

Wilkesboro', May 30, 1828. 19

THE PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Andrew Jackson.

(OF TENNESSEE.)

"Honor and gratitude to the man, who has filled the measure of his country's glory."
JEFFERSON.

"The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to General Jackson, while President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me," &c.
JAMES MADISON.

"My friendship for General Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbids my taking any part in the ensuing presidential election."
JAMES MONROE.

"General Jackson [illegible] this nation entitle him to their *highest rewards—his whole career has been* signalized by the purest intentions, and the most elevated purposes."
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

"Towards that distinguished Captain (Andrew Jackson) *who has shed so much Glory on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its moral property*, I never had, I never can have any other feelings than those of the most profound RESPECT, and of the utmost kindness."
HENRY CLAY.

"General Jackson is a clear-headed, strong-minded man, and has more of the Roman in him, than any man now living."
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

(OF SOUTH CAROLINA.)

The distinguished Statesman, and patriotic Advocate of the People's Rights.

[*Election is on Thursday, 13th day of November.*]

JACKSON ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st Dist....	Robert Love, of Haywood county.
2d	Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.
3d	Peter Forney, of Lincoln.
4th	John Giles, of Rowan.
5th	Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham.
6th	John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
7th	Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.
8th	Willis P. Mangum, of Orange.
9th	Josiah Crudup, of Wake.
10th	Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.
11th	Kedar Ballard, of Gates.
12th	Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb.
13th	Richard D. Spaight, of Craven.
14th	Edwd. B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

Sinecures.— The Report of the Retrenchment Committee states, that a corps of invalid pensioners are attached to some of the public offices in the Departments at Washington, and that the present public business could be transacted by one third of the number of clerks now employed. Yet Messrs. Adams, Clay & Co. are averse to any reduction of the public expense. There was one curious fact disclosed in the evidence before the Committee. A clerk in the office of the Treasurer, named Samuel Brooks, received $1700 a year. Being in good circumstances, he wished to retire from the public service and to enjoy the *dolce far niente*. To relinquish all the salary was, however, no part of his intention. This is a "constructive" cabinet, and their friends are the greatest "constructors" in the universe. We have heard of "constructive journeys" from the one in Europe performed by Mr. Adams, down to the $600 one of Col. McKenny.

Invention can master every thing. A "constructive" clerkship was immediately resorted to, by which a man can receive, at least, a part of the salary without performing any of the services. How was this to be done?—Very easily. The sinecurist "whose circumstances," says the witness, "are considered good," receives $800 for giving up $900, the latter sum being divided among four other clerks, in addition to their salaries, contrary both to law and equity, in the following manner:

Thomas B. Dashiel, - - -	$300
George W. Dashiel, - - -	250
B. B. Beall, - - - - - -	150
G. Beall, - - - - - -	200
	$900

So the *Dick Dashalls*, and the *Belles*, have some rich pickings by way of "construction."

Extravagance.—Henry Clay, Secretary of State, is now travelling through the country for the double purpose of restoring his health and electioneering for the corrupt Administration, of which he is a prominent member, *at a daily expense on the United States' Treasury of near Seventeen Dollars*!! without rendering services to the government to the value of one cent. Is this expending the public money "with an eye to the strictest economy?"

The United States Gazette, of the 22d instant, an Administration paper published at Philadelphia, says a bet was yesterday made in this city upon the Presidential contest, of one *thousand dollars* against *five hundred*—two to one in favor of Jackson. The money was deposited.

An experimental coining of *Platina*, has taken place in Russia for the government. This new currency is to be issued at the rate of 22 shillings per ounce—in round numbers, about four times the value of silver, and about one-fourth the value of gold. It is stated that platina will not mix with any other metal; it cannot, therefore, be debased. The value of platina is about a guinea and a half per ounce,

AUCTIONS.....[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

"Though utterly opposed to the tariff policy, *I am in favor of the policy of taxing auction sales.*" M'Duffie's letter to the Evening Post.

Gentlemen: After Mr. M'Duffie has expressed himself in this unqualified manner in relation to the propriety of taxing auction sales, it is very surprising to observe in the S. Carolina State Gazette a formal notice, cautioning the citizens against signing "an insidious paper," to induce Congress to tax auction sales; urging as a reason, that it is a scheme got up by the tariff men to oppress the south. Now, gentlemen, as your paper has an extensive circulation and influence at the south, which it well deserves, I wish, through your columns, to state two facts, and I have no hesitation in calling upon you to substantiate what I say. In the first place then I aver, that the opposition to auctions, so far from having for its authors *tariff men*, has been originated for ten or fifteen years, and has been now revived by *merchants* only, who are *utterly opposed to the tariff*, and whose sole subsistence is by commerce, but who find it impossible, under the present system of auctions, to exist. Indeed, if our fellow citizens of S. Carolina will wear no goods manufactured here, I think they are in a fair way of having none of foreign make (of an honest quality, such as are generally required by Carolinians) to use in their place. But, seriously, is it not surprising, that a city, whose representatives *voted against the tariff*, and whose interest is purely commercial, should be accused of acting a tariff policy, and directly contrary to her own interests?

In the next place, the ties subsisting between New-York and Carolina are as intimate as interest and feeling can make them; and nothing could be further [illegible] of our merchants than to do an act which would injure their southern friends. Indeed, the object in view is directly calculated to promote their interest. So long as a few foreigners have the control of our markets, not only do they receive greater prices for their goods at auction, but they may actually control the prices of exportable produce. A large proportion of this is purchased by foreign houses, and it becomes an easy matter to league together, and *depress the market for cotton* or other articles very materialy. It is surprising that a people so tenacious of *state rights* should have so long submitted to pay a tax on sales by auction of their rice, cotton, or tobacco, when manufactured goods belonging to the tariff men, are sold duty free. We recommend those in doubt on this subject to converse with Mr. M'Duffie. If our petition be not just, and for the interest of our country, Congress will not grant it, as we seriously hope: but let it not be wrested to suit political views or sectional prejudices, in the way which has been done. Upon its own merits let it succeed or perish.

A Merchant, but no Tariff Man.

South American Mines, &c.—The Baltimore Chronicle has received a letter from Mexico, dated June 8th, giving information respecting the Mining operations of that country. The prospects of the Baltimore Mining Company at Temascaltepec are said to be quite flattering. The writer says:

"The Mines now worked by the different English Mining Companies are getting much better; at Rio del Norte, they are doing much better than formerly, and the prospects mending daily. At Rial del Oro and Checo, the German Mining Company are doing extremely well. At Zacatedas, last month, the English Company that is working two Mines there, cleared seventy thousand dollars clear of all expenses. I saw the letters myself giving that statement. At Sambraerete last month, the Company extracted three thousand four hundred marks of silver; the expense attending the working the Mine extracting the silver ore, was 1300 marks; it is the Mine formerly owned by the *Faguergos*. If this government would prohibit the different Mining Companies, the country and commerce would have a different appearance in a few years, however, they are always quarrelling, but cannot make up their minds to fight. At last, we have obtained the exclusive right of the Fur Trade in New Mexico, and the Californias. The government is now making out the documents to deliver them to us."

Gold and Silver Bullion.....Gold and silver continue to flow into England, which has now become what Spain formerly was—the great channel through which the precious metals pass into Europe. Within a week the East India Company have received above 750,000*l.* in gold and silver, from Bengal and Bombay. More than a million of dollars arrived on Tuesday in his majesty's ship Ranger, from Peru and the south west coast of America. The Scylla is also daily expected from Mexico, with half a million.

Clerical.—The Rev. Luther Halsey, professor of Natural Philosophy in the College at Princeton, New-Jersey, was, on Monday last, unanimously elected pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Washington city.

Corrupt elections.—In the British house of commons, Mr. Wood, in a debate on the Liverpool franchise, said that the market price of a vote at the last election for a mayor, was ten pounds. This price was publicly placarded on the walls of the town in open day. The corruption was the result of the fewness of the electors, who amounted not to 4000 among a population of 130,000.

Mr. Wilberforce, with several of the gentleman forming the Committee of the Anti-slavery Association, had a long conference on the 14th June with the Duke of Wellington, for the purpose, it is said, of prevailing on Ministers to take immediate measures for abolishing West India slavery.

A letter from Amsterdam states that the daughter of the King of the Netherlands is about to be married to the eldest son of Gustavus Adolphus, ex-king of Sweden. This event was the subject of much speculation, and it was generally taken for certain, that this young Prince is to succeed to the throne of Sweden, after the death of the present Sovereign, as no one could imagine that the King of the Netherlands would bestow his daughter on a mere adventurer, as the young Prince may at present be said to be, unless he conceived that all obstacles in the way of his succession to the throne were sure to be removed. This marriage is considered as the work of the Russian Cabinet. The young prince is said to possess great merit, and to [illegible] of the destiny to which fortune is likely to call him.

It is a curious circumstance that among the large body of Irish emigrants, who lately went over to Brazil, where it now turns out, they were intended for soldiers, sixteen women were discovered on the passage, who enlisted, and received bounty money, having disguised themselves in men's clothes. Some of them, it is understood, had restored to this expedient, in order to follow their husbands! two or three of whom had actually an increase of family before they landed.

A carved inkstand, made from Shakspear's mulberry tree was presenten last week by Mrs. Hannah More, to the Bristol institution.

Dorset Chronicle.

Some German journalists predict the approach of a comet, which will destroy our world in the year 1832. A like catastrophy, it may be remembered, was threatened in a communication to the French Academy of Sciences, in May, 1773, by M. Delalande, when people died of fear, and the clergy sold places in Paradise at a large profit.

Diplomacy.—The Emperor of Russia is about to present to the Schah of Persia, a bedstead of extraordinary magnificence. It is entirely made of chrystal, and is accessible by steps of the same material, all worked in imitation of large diamonds incrusted in solid frame. On each side there are spouts meant to eject scented water, which, by its murmurs, invites sleep. It is crowned by a large chandelier, which spreads light in such a manner over itself and the rest of the frame, as to give to the whole the splendid appearance of millions of diamonds reflecting their brilliancy at once.

Chili.—Chili is a fine, salubrious, flourishing republic. After a war of seventeen years, they are beginning to enjoy repose. Last year, about six new political and literary Journals have started into existence. As an indication of the healthiness of the climate, the following anecdote is given:

"In the canton of Colina, a man 116 years old, and a woman of 107, died in June, 1827. There remain in the same place a peasant 108 years old, who subsists on his daily labour, another of 104 still more hardy, who mounts his horse with ease, and a woman supposed to be older than either, because nobody in the country remembers to have seen her other than an *old woman*. She has forgotten her own age."

New Orleans.—The following note was endorsed on the New-Orleans Post Bill, of July 4; for the office of Washington City: "The Postmaster and every one of his assistants are sick with a raging fever, called Spanish Fever. Half of the citizens in town are laid up with the same sickness; it is considered the greatest epidemic ever experienced in Louisiana."

Virginia Gold.—A gentleman living near Fredericksburg, Va. says the Arena, has found a gold mine on his farm. After every rain he employs five or six hands, who usually return with gold worth from five to fifty dollars.

writer in the Charleston Mercury recommends the following prescription for the cure of the Ague: Take a gill of very strong coffee mixed with an equal quantity of lime juice: the dose to be taken just before the fit of ague is expected. A single dose had cured an acquaintance of the writer, who had nearly forgotten it when he came across a review of "Dr. Pouqueville's Travels in the Morea," which contained the following paragraph:

"I have often seen *intermitting fevers* subdued entirely by a mixture of *coffee* and *lemon juice*, which is the general remedy for them, all over the country. The proportions are three-quarters of an ounce of coffee ground very fine—two ounces of lemon-juice, and three of water. The mixture to be drunk warm and fasting."

Medical....The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland offer a premium of one hundred dollars for the best dissertation "on the course, character and treatment of the Typhus Fever." Competitors must transmit their essays before the first of May next.

A hungry Scotchman took up a raw egg, cracked the shell, and was raising it to his mouth when his ear was suddenly saluted with the shrill pipe of an unborn chicken.—"Ye spoke too late, cried sawny; and down went the pullet, feathers and all.

East Florida.—Ship building has been commenced by the Americans in East Florida, where a keel is laid at St. Augustine, for the first time since its occupancy by the United States.

Another Bank defaulter.—Mr. D. Hinsdale, book keeper of the Hartford, Connecticut, bank, has defrauded that institution to the amount $31,020 23, overdrawing his account, for moderate sums, from time to time, and balancing it at the end of every six months; by falsifying his entries, and by making false footings in his trial balance, of the same amount, the fraud was not discovered. Property valued at $9,653 67 has been conveyed to the bank, by Mr. Hinsdale, making the loss of the bank $21,366 56.

Agricultural Improvement.....An intelligent gentleman has informed the editors of the Raleigh Register, that the principal Planters in the neighborhood of Scotland Neck, Martin county, to the number of 20 or 30, have associated themselves together, for the purpose of promoting improvements in Agriculture. Once a year, they meet in a body, and visit in succession the farm of every member of the Association. This occupies two or three weeks, as the examination being for practical purposes, it is faithfully attended to, and the state of the farm, from the general appearance of the crops, the situation of the stables, fences, &c. down to the condition of the axes, and currycombs, is carefully noted. From comparing these observations every year, the improvement made by each is obvious, and the certainty that the examination will be made, gives new stimulus to the exertions of the farmer. Each member in turn, as his plantation becomes the subject of examination, provides a plain substantial dinner, of which the Association partakes, for the cost of which, he is compensated an hundred fold, in the improved condition and increased value of his farm.

Tariff on Tobacco.—The Emperor of China has prohibited "the filth used for smoking," from being imported into the celestial empire.

Cold.—The cold has been so intense in Siberia during this winter, that quicksilver remained frozen during forty days. It was with much difficulty that people could breathe in the open air.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

The Syren.—This is an entirely novel musical instrument, invented by Mr. Adam Stewart, a machinist of considerable reputation. The power, tone, and manner of performing on this instrument, are different from any thing heretofore known. The music which we have had the pleasure of hearing is extremely fascinating. The construction of the instrument we do not understand, but we are informed that the peculiar beauty with which its tones swell and diminish, like an Æolian harp, is caused by an imitation of the form of the human epiglottis, in the same manner as has been done in those automata which have been made to articulate the vowels and some words. An advantage peculiar to this instrument is, that when once tuned, it will retain its tone until the instrumet is itself destroyed. It has every note of the chromatic scale, and there is no music in existence which may not be performed by it.

Salisbury:

AUGUST 12, 1828.

ROWAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

On Monday, the 4th inst. the annual meeting of the Salisbury Bible Society was held in this town; at which, among other interesting business transacted, the name of the institution was altered, by an amendment of the constitution, from *The Salisbury Bible Society*, to that of *Rowan Bible Society*; and the annual meetings of the society are hereafter to be held on the first *Saturday*, instead of the first *Monday* in August, at such place in the county as may be designated at the preceding annual meeting: the *next* annual meeting to be held at Thiatyra Church, the first Saturday of August, 1829;—and that the Rev. John Reck, with the Rev. Jesse Rankin as his alternate, be appointed to deliver a sermon on the occasion.

Rev. Jesse Rankin, was re-elected President; Rev. J. D. Kilpatrick, Rev. Daniel Sherer, Gebrge Andrews, and T. G. Polk, Vice Presidents: Charles Fisher, Recording Secretary; Rev. James Stafford, Corresponding Secretary; Thomas L. Cowan, Treasurer; Rev. John Reck, John Andrews, Philo White, Michael Brown, John M'Culloch, Abel Graham, and Thomas M'Neely, Managers.

A measure was adopted at this meeting, which, it is believed, will have a happy tendency in reviving the prospects of the society, and producing the most beneficial results: For the purpose of more conveniently ascertaining what, and how many, families are destitute of the Scriptures, the county was divided into six sections, and to each section an Agent was appointed, whose especial duty it is made to inquire what families are without the Bible, or any portions of it, as well as their ability and disposition to possess themselves of the word of God.——In our next we will give some more details of the proceedings of the Society, which we are obliged now to defer for want of room.

Rowan Gold!—We have been shown a few pennyweights of pure gold, found on the land of Col. Thomas G. Polk, in the southern part of this county, on Cold-Water Creek, about 8 miles from Salisbury. It is a beautiful specimen of *virgin gold*; was found at the base of a considerable hill, and on the margin of the creek: the geological appearances of the earth and rocks, immediately in that vicinity, are said to indicate the proximity of large quantities of the precious metal. We sincerely wish it may prove a rich mine; for in that event, we might indulge a well-grounded hope, that it would have *some effect* in mitigating the present heavy pecuniary embarrassments of the people.

Cherokee Lands.—Gen. R. M. Saunders, who we a few weeks since mentioned, had repaired, under a commission from the Gov. of this state, to Haywood county, to enter into contracts with divers Cherokee Indians, for a relinquishment of their claims to certain reservations of lands, some of which have been sold by the state, returned last week to his residence in this town. We learn the General has been successful in contracting for the extinguishment, at moderate prices, of the Indian claims to twenty-six of these reservations; and entered into conditional contracts for the purchase of fifteen more.....comprising all the reservations to which the Indians were enabled to establish valid claims. These contracts are to be submitted to the General Assembly, for their ratification, before they can become binding on the state. But, from the favorable terms upon which they have been entered into, we presume the Legislature will not hesitate to ratify them.

Louisiana.—Partial returns only, have been received of the general election in the state of Louisiana; from which it appears Mr. Livingston has lost his election for Congress; he has been beaten by Judge Edward White, by a majority of about 500 votes: it is not known what the result is in the two other congressional districts: Mr. Saunders and Mr. Overton, opposed Mr. Gurley and Mr. Brent. The administration assembly ticket has prevailed in the city of New-Orleans; and it is thought they will have a majority in the Legislature: hopes are entertained that the Jackson candidate for Governor, Mr. Butler, will succeed. There was considerable exultation among the friends of the administration, in this town, on hearing of these partial returns: there is very little cause, however, to brag yet; for we do not believe this elec-

[illegible] paper has been commenced in the town of Washington, in this state, called the *Freeman's Echo*, published by Henry D. Machen. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made, within four years past, to sustain a paper in that town: whether Mr. Machen has any solid assurances of being more fortunate than his predecessors in the same enterprize, we are not apprised; but *hope* he may make a living at the business, for we know he will deserve it, if he prints a good paper;—indeed, we think he who consents to risk his comfort and health in that insalubrious region, is richly entitled to a subsistence, without labor.

☞ The obituary of Mrs. Sarah B. Kollock, wife of the Rev. Shepherd K. Kollock, now of Norfolk, Virg. shall be published next week.

Election returns.—In a few of the counties, the election takes place a few weeks previous to the second Thursday in August. In one of the counties, the following is the result:

Edgecomb.—Louis D. Wilson, senate; Benjamin Sharpe, Benjamin Wilkinson, commons.

☞ We have to request, that Post Masters, and others to whom it may be convenient, will forward us for publication, as speedily as may be, returns of the general election, which takes place on Thursday next, the 14th inst.

The latest reports from South America, are that the great congress at Ocana had broken up; but whether from its own accord, or by the *orders* of Bolivar, it is not stated. Bolivar is using every effort to worm his way into the supreme dictatorship of the whole of South America: we hope, however, he may be frustrated in his ambitious designs.

In Peru on the 30th March, there was a great earthquake, which did immense damage.

In Brazil, on the 11th June, an alarming revolt took place among the Irish and German troops in the employ of the Brazilian emperor, and the great bulk of his troops were foreigners; but as the guns had been taken from the insurgents a few days before, they were soon reduced to submission by the Brazilian troops, after killing about 300 of them.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 14th June, have been received at Baltimore. The elections, which took place on the 16th May, resulted in favor of the government candidates. The province of Santa Fe had been added to the territory of Buenos Ayres, and tranquility restored. A conspiracy among the black troops had been discovered; some of the ringleaders were shot, and others whipped with *many stripes*. B. Ayres was still blockaded by 22 sail of Brazilian vessels. A citizen of the U States, a young gentleman by the name of Richard E. Pedrick, a graduate of Cambridge University, had been murdered on the road from Monte Video to Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Clay reached Lexington on the 18th ult. His political friends kicked up a great dust about it: they turned out, every mother's son of them, and went out of town to meet him: this, his partisans here call a *triumphant* reception! It would be strange, indeed, were his worshipers not to leap about with joy like frogs in the spring, throw up their caps, and salute him with a welcome grin, on his going among them, to pat them on the head for their loyal zeal in his behalf. The most profligate *great* man in existence, can easily call a throng of sycophants around him.

Maryland.—At a great political meeting in Chestertown, Maryland, a division of the people took place; when there were for Jackson 513, for Adams 433. At Snow Hill, in the same state, at a sheriff sale, there were 300 for Jackson, and 15 for Adams. Jackson, at the last election, received *seven* electoral votes in Maryland; and, in all probability, will receive the same, or perhaps *eight*, at the next.

Smith Thompson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and late Secretary of the Navy, has been nominated by the Adams convention of New-York, as a candidate for Governor of that state; and Francis Granger, of Ontario county, son of the late Gideon Granger, formerly postmaster general, has been nominated for lieut. governor. The friends of Jackson have not yet nominated their candidates: Mr. *Van Buren* will probably be the man; should he accept the nomination, he could [illegible] be elected.

[illegible]n Orange Voter," shall go in our next. [illegible]ice" would have been published this week [illegible] not been withdrawn.

[illegible]ol's Leap...A man by the name of Patch, [illegible]n amusing the people of Patterson, New [illegible]by jumping from a point above the Pas[illegible]s, into the chasm below, a distance of [illegible]eet! He so coil up his legs, that when [illegible]kes the water, he does not sink far, but [illegible]iately rises, and swims off. From 15 to [illegible]ars are made up by the spectators, each [illegible]e takes these silly jumps.

[illegible]muster of Capt. Litaker's company, in [illegible]nty, on the 1st inst. a vote on the Presi[illegible]esulted in

118 for Jackson
3 for Adams.

[illegible]apt. Brandon's company, on the 2d inst.

65 votes for Jackson
3 for Adams.

A friend in Buncombe county informs us, that at a drill muster of the officers of the 3d regiment of Buncombe county, the sentiments of the officers were ascertained on the subject of the Presidency; when it appeared that the whole board were for Jackson, except three! And of the great number of spectators who were present, all were for Jackson except *two*. And on the 26th, at a battalion muster of the same regiment, a vote was taken; when

Jackson got 240
Adams - - - - 7

Salem, N. C. Aug. 4, 1828.

MR. WHITE: On Saturday night last, 2d inst. one of our citizens, while walking the most public street in this village, was alarmed by the usual warning which the *Rattle-snake* gives when disturbed; on looking down, he discovered one of those reptiles, retreating under the steps of the male academy: notice of the circumstance was immediately given, a number of the citizens assembled, and the snake was killed: it was about 4 feet in length, and had 7 or 8 rattles. I have seen, from the papers, that several deaths have occurred this season, in different parts of the country, from bites of these venemous serpents.....particularly two cases in Beaufort, S. C. a great portion of the inhabitants have been affected by it: and by the last N. York papers, we perceive it has made its appearance there: Noah calls it the *Dandy fever*. Some wag, in the Charleston Courier, gives the following description of the manner in which it attacks its victims:

Take Gout, and Rheum, and broken bone,
And each vile pain that can be;
Combine them all, and then you'll own,
You've something like the *Dangue*.

The duration of this fever is from three hours to three days.

Young men who lounge about the streets, and young ladies who shop too much, are considered the most liable to this wicked fever. All in a sudden, a finger or a toe will smart—the lady will start—exclaim "ah!" "oh!" as the case may be; and the young men will give a kick, swear fashionable oaths, and give themselves up to the doctor.

Heat.—During the last days of July, it was oppressively warm in the northern cities; the mercury stood at 95 in N. York on the 28th. A number of persons have died from drinking cold water, during this hot weather.

The Cherokees.—Our readers doubtless recollect the failure of the recent attempt by the commissioners, (Gens. Davidson and Gray, of this state, and Gen. Cocke, of Tennessee) to enter into negotiations with the Cherokee Indians, for the purchase of some of their lands; and that their indisposition to sell, was ascribed to the influence which *white* men exercised in the nation. Subsequent events have demonstrated that the affairs of the Cherokee nation are wholly managed by the whites and half-breeds. An election for members of the National Committee, and Council of the Nation, very recently took place: of the 55 candidates, 36 of them were either white men or mongrels very slightly crossed with Indian. The Cherokee Phenix says "a *blanket* has lost its former value with us; so has the rifle, and the kettle; and the mention of five pounds of tobacco in a treaty, where the interests of a nation of Indians is supposed to be concerned, looks to us too much like jesting." The Phenix speaks with disapprobation of the treaty made with the Cherokees west of the Mississippi, in which it is provided they shall remove still further west. It seems to think the whites will never be satisfied, till every Indian is driven beyond the boundaries of the United States, or the whole race extinct.

Jackson and Burr.....Some of the over-zealous Adams men, having failed in all their other schemes to blacken the fame of the incorruptible patriot-farmer of Tennessee, and induce the people to abandon him and their country, have revived the old and refuted slander that he was an accomplice of *Aaron Burr*, in the treasonable schemes of the latter, in the year 1806. Nothing but *desperation* could have induced any set of rational men to make such a charge, in the face of the most ample and conclusive evidence of Jackson's devoton to the tranquility and integrity of the Union and his prompt and [illegible] measures to frustrate Burr's plans, as soon as it was discovered that his vi[illegible] hostile towards the government of the United States.

Gen. Jackson was the first to give warning to the government, and to Gov. Claiborn, of Louisiana, of the treasonable designs of Burr. Gen. J's. letter to Gov. Claiborn, was written 12th Nov 1806; and his information to the government must have been given about the same time, as Mr. Jefferson's proclamation on the subject bears date the 27th of the same month. Mr. Jefferson, in writing to Gen. Wilkinson, (the U. S. officer who then commanded in the Southern department, and at New-Orleans on the 3d of January, says: "If every thing from Louisville (Kentucky) be arrested, there is nothing from below that is to be feared: be assured that Tennessee, *and particularly Gen. Jackson, are faithful.*" Another evidence of the devotedness of Gen. Jackson to the constitution and laws of the country, is: After Burr's conduct excited general suspicion of his intentions, an association was formed, of some of the oldest citizens, and most incorruptible patriots of Tennessee, who were to hold themselves in readiness to march on short notice, should Burr's progress render it necessary, to defend the laws and government against his treasonable movements: of this association, Jackson, although the junior of many of its members, was requested to take the command, as Captain; he promptly complied.

But a certain Judge Williams, of Tennessee, avers that Jackson toll him he could obtain a captain's commission in Burr's army, if he wished it. Now it so happen that this Mr. Williams was always a hypochondriacal, hair-brained, adventurous fellow, and he right kind of person to enter readily into the wild schemes of Burr; and as Jackson was, at the time he is charged with making this offer using every means to bring to light the ulterior views of Burr's enterprize, he, in all probability, spoke thus to Williams, (if he used any such language to him, of which we are rather skeptical) in order to sound him, and elicit such information as he might be in possession of in relation to Burr's treason.

This base and profligate charge against Gen. Jackson, is rather unfortunate for the partizans of the administration who made it, for it recoils back on their own heads. It appears that their great champion and mouth piece, the *immaculate* HENRY CLAY, is infinitely more obnoxious to the charge of leaguing with Burr, in his treasonable designs, than Gen Jackson. When Burr was arrested in Kentucky, Mr. Clay was his *voluntary* counsel, and succeeded in releasing him from the officers of government. [illegible] laughed at the idea of Burr's having any hostile intentions on the government; he took him home to the bosom of his family, and befriended him in other respects. And he also opposed the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act, which was proposed that the President (Mr. Jefferson) might act more efficiently in arresting the conspiracy of Burr. These acts of Mr. Clay, are much more calculated to create a suspicion that he was an accomplice in Burr's conspiracy, than any thing which is charged against Gen. Jackson.

Virginia.—The convention which we mentioned in our last as having assembled at Charlottsville on the 14th ult. to devise some plan to promote the cause of internal improvement in that state, adjourned after a session of six days. The report of a committee of the convention, (which was drawn up by Judge Marshal) of such a scheme of internal improvement as would be most likely to advance the best interests of that ancient commonwealth, and raise her to that proud eminence she once occupied among her sister Republics, but which, of late years, she has in some measure lost, is able and lucid. We subjoin the following summary of what is recommended in the report, from the Fredericksburg Herald, not having room for any thing more in detail:

"The report recommends the improvement of the three great water-courses of Virginia, viz. the James river, Potomac and Roanoke, as of the first importance, and particularly the James, as possessing advantages over either of the others—among which were urged her central course through the state, by which more citizens would be benefited than by the improvement of any other; 2dly: as being the nearest route by which a communication could be obtained with the west; and 3dly, as having an amount of capital already expended upon it, which will be of little utility without a continuation of the work. The other two rivers were recommended as deserving particular notice by the legislature, and roads generally throughout the state.

Judge Williams, for many years has been the laughing stock of the Bar, and a perfect incubus on the judicial districts in which he has presided. His want of memory is notorious—his want of *veracity* will not hereafter be questioned.

Nashville Republican.

Supreme Court.—The last Raleigh Register contains a list of the decisions of the Supreme Court, at its recent session. We can find room in this week's paper for only a few, such as most immediately concern the majority of our readers. Next week we shall give some more of them.

EQUITY CASES.

James G. Beatty *v.* James F. Elliott, from Rutherford. Bill dismissed—each party to pay his own costs in the Court below, and the costs of this Court to be equally divided.

Heirs of Christain L. Benzeine *v.* William Lenoir, from Wilkes. Petition to rehear, dismissed with costs, and the original decree affirmed.

Nathaniel Gadberry *v.* Jacob Fisher and others, from Rowan. Decree for Complainants.

James Long *v.* Jacob Fisher and others, from Rowan. Decree for Complainant—Defendants to pay costs

Elizabeth Moore *v.* James Brandburn, Adm'r and Nathan Austin, from Burke. dismissed, each party to pay his own costs.

James Henderson and others, *v.* Robt. Wilson and others, from Mecklenburg. Bill of the Trustees dismissed with costs.

James Martin, Adm'r. *v.* Lucy Mabry and others, from Iredell. Complainants to pay costs of this Court and the Court below.

Geo. Miller and others, *v.* Thomas Chambers, Adm'r. from Rowan. De[illegible] Plaintiffs.

Geo. Miller and [illegible]ne, *v.* Jos. Chambers and others, from Rowan. Decree for Complainants.

Jesse Kirby and Tho. Oaks, *v.* Wm. Bird and others, from Rowan. Decree for Complainants.

LAW CASES.

John Crow *v.* James Holland's Heirs, appellants, from Haywood. Rule for new trial made absolute.

John Bradley *v.* Joshua Souther and the heirs of John Miller, from Rutherford. Judgment reversed.

John Bradley *v.* Ruben Searsey and the heirs of David Miller, from Rutherford. Judgment reversed.

Chairman of Rutherford, to the use of the County, appts. *v.* John H. Alley, and others, from Burke. Judgment reversed and rule for new trial made absolute.

Wm. Lenoir Chairman, *v.* James Welborn and others, from Wilkes. Judgment affirmed.

Constantine D. Ladd *v.* Peter Hairston, appt. from Stokes. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed and a writ of *procedendo* to the Superior Court.

George Bird *v.* Samuel S. Ross, from Rutherford. Judgment reversed.

Joel Estis *v.* Peter Hairston, from Stokes.—*Alias Certiorari* ordered.

Doe on demise of A. Walker & Wife *v.* Fen and Samuel Greenlee, from Wilkes. Judgment affirmed and rule for a new trial discharged.

Samuel Scott *v.* Joseph Williams, jun. from Davidson. Judgment affirmed and rule for a new trial discharged.

STATE CASES.

State *v.* Jno. M. Greenlee, from Burke. Judgment arrested.

State *v.* Hezekiah Mumford, from Anson. Judgment for the State.

State *v.* Nicholas Hood, a man of color from Guilford. Judgment for defe[illegible]

State *v.* Jesse Upton, from Guilford. Judgment for the State—Death.

Political Items.....We have seen a statement made by the Jackson Central Committee of Ohio, which contains intelligence from every district in the state, demonstrating, most conclusively, that the Jackson Electoral Ticket will succeed by a majority rising 3000 votes.

We have seen letters from as many as five members of congress from New York, all agreeing that Jackson will obtain a decided majority of the electoral votes of that state.

There will be a mighty struggle for the mastery in New Hampshire. At the last gubernatorial election in that state, the coalition candidate succeeded by a comparatively meagre majority, which will dwindle into a minority, it is confidently expected, before November next.

New Jersey, by those who seem to know her best, is pronounced safe for Jackson. Pennsylvania is immoveably fixed for the man of the people. Delaware is claimed by the coalition; but we won't give her up. She is too gallant and high-minded to vote for a man, who, in every station, has made *self* his ruling passion. We are sure of seven votes in Maryland. Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and the whole valley of the Mississippi, will give an undivided vote for the Farmer of Tennessee.

If our whisperings from Washington are to be credited, Mr. Adams has long since ceased even to flatter himself with the hope of re-election; and having amply feathered his nest, he is preparing for a permanent retirement from the field of politics, intending to take up his residence at Quincy, where a splendid mansion is said to be preparing for his reception. *Old Dominion.*

ROWAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Board of Directors of the Rowan Bible Society, are requested to meet at the store of Mr. Michael Brown, in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 19th inst. (being Tuesday of August court) at 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance is desired. The Board is composed of Rev. Jesse Rankin, Rev. J. D. Kilpatrick, Rev. James Stafford, Rev. Dan'l Sherer, George Andrews, T. G. Polk, Charles Fisher, Tho's L. Cowan, Rev. John Reck, John Andrews, Philo White, Micheal Brown, John McCulloch, Abel Graham, and Thomas McNeely.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, August 6.—Cotton, 9 to 9 50; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 7 to 8; peach brandy, 50 to 60; apple do. 35 to 40; flour, 4 a 4½; whiskey, 25 a 30.....United States bank notes, 6½ to 7 per cent. premium; Bills on the North, 60 days 4 to 5 per c't. pre.

Charleston, Aug. 2.—Upland cotton 10 a 12; whiskey, 25 to 26; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 30 to 31 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 28; beeswax, 22; coffee, 13 to 17; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80.....North Carolina bills, 8 to 9 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1½ to 1½ per cent. ditto.

Cotton.—The market for this article has been as dull as we ever recollect it to have been.

Petersburg, July 29.—Cotton, 9 to 11½; tobacco, $2 50 a 7½—refused, 1½ a $1½; corn, 1½ a $2; bacon, 6 a 8; lard, 6 a 7; apple brandy, 34 a 35; peach 45 a 74 cents.....North Carolina bank bills, 8 to 9 per cent. discount; Georgia bills, 2½ a 3; South Carolina bills, 2 to 2½ per cent. discount.

New York, Aug. 1st.—Cotton [illegible] the week past amount to 600 bales; Uplands, 11 to 11½ cents. North Carolina bank bills, 8 to 10 per cent. discount.

Columbia, S. C. August 1.—Cotton, 9 to 10½; corn 40; wheat 75; flour 5; bacon 8 to 10, hams 12 to 14; whiskey 37 to 45; salt 75; North-Carolina bank bills, 7 to 8 per cent. discount; Georgia do. 1½ to 2½.

Married,

In this county, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. John Reck, Mr. Peter Hartman to Miss Sena Brown.

On the 30th ult. by James Doherty, Esq. Mr. John Alcorn to Miss Mary Price: Also, on the same day, by the Rev. John Williamson, Mr. Leander Black to Miss Elizabeth Monteith....all of Mecklenburg county.

In this county, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Daniel Sherer, Mr. Jacob Beaver to Miss Catharine Hartman.

A CARD.

DOCTOR B. L. BEALL

BEGS leave to inform his friends, that he has declined locating in Lexington, and has taken the office of the late Dr. *Moore*, in Jersey Settlement; where he can be found, by those who wish his professional services, prepared and willing to accommodate them. 3t29

August 8, 1828.

To the COTTON Planters.

THE subscriber has been engaged in the manufacture of *COTTON GINS*, for many years; he has travelled, within a few years, through the states, of S. C., Alab., Geor. and Mississipni, for the purpose of improving himself in the principles and construction of these useful machines: from his enlarged experience in this business, he feels some confidence in presenting his claims to the attention of Planters; he feels assured, that by combining the late improvements in Cotton Gins with a recent improvement of his own, he can make Gins pick from a 1-4 to 1-3 faster than the common Gins, and at the same time to most, in a superior manner: these improvements can be put upon the common Gin in an effectual manner, inasmuch as they appertain mostly to the breast of the Gin.

He will repair, or make Gins [illegible] short notice.

For reference as to the plan and execution of his work, he would refer to Jesse Hargrave, of Lexington, Anderson Ellis, of the Jersey Settlement, and Michael Brown, of Salisbury. He has on hand, and for sale, when finished, five or six excellent Gins. 6t32

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, August, 1828.

Taken Up,

ON the 3d of August, and committed to the jail of Cabarrus county, N. C. a negro fellow who says he belongs to a man living in Georgia, by the name of Wilis Oston, Hancock county, Sparta (and says he is free,) and calls his name *George*, dark complected, 45 years of age, the fingers on his left hand somewhat contracted or drawn inward, occasioned, he says by a stroke on the hand; one of his upper fore-teeth out; 5 feet 6½ inches high: the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WM. O. MAHAN, *Jailor.*

August 4, 1828. 3t29

WAGONERS,

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *WAGON YARD*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of this Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. 09

Fayetteville, 1st, April, 1828.

Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, *wholesale and retail*, SPUN COTTON, Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to

J. MURPHY, *Agent.*

Salisbury, May 5, 1828. 1y41

Revolutionary Claims.

An act for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled*, That each of the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution in the Continental Line, who was entitled to half pay by the resolve of October twenty-first, seventeen hundred and eighty, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in said line, according to his rank in the line, to begin with the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, that, under this act, no officer shall be entitled to receive a larger sum than the full pay of a Captain in said line.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, that, whenever any of said officers has received money of the United States, as a pensioner, since the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, aforesaid, the sum so received shall be deducted from what said officer would, otherwise, be entitled to, under the first section of this act; and every pension to which said officer is now entitled, shall cease after the passage of this act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, that every surviving non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who enlisted therein for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination, and thereby became entitled to receive a reward of eighty dollars, under a resolve of congress, passed May fifteenth, seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be entitled to receive his full monthly pay in said service, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, that no non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who is now on the pension list of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, that the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, be paid to the officer or Soldier entitled thereto, or to their authorized attorney, at such places and days as the Secretary may direct; and that no foreign officer or Soldier receive the same, until he furnish to said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay allowed by this act shall not in any way be transferable, or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier entitled to the same by this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, that so much of said pay as accrued by the provisions of this act, before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall be paid to the officers and soldiers entitled to the same, as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions before mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue after said day, shall be paid semi annually, in like manner, and under the same provisions.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved: 15 May, 1828.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Treasury Department, May 28, 1828:

The "Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution" approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, (of which the foregoing is a copy,) will be carried into effect under the following regulations:

Each officer claiming under the act, will transmit to the secretary of the treasury a declaration, according to the form hereunto annexed, marked A, and each *non commissioned officer, musician*, and *private*, according to the form marked B, accompanied by the oath of two respectable witnesses, as to his identity, which oath is to be taken before a justice of the peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths in the state or territory in which he resides, and authenticated under the seal of the court of the county in which the oath was administered, as shown in the said forms.

Each officer will also transmit his commission, if in existence, and each non commissioned officer, musician, and private, his discharge; which documents, after being registered, will be returned. If the commission or discharge has been lost or destroyed, he will transmit such other evidence as he may possess or can obtain, corroborative of the statements set forth in his declaration.

If the evidence transmitted, taken in connexion with that afforded by the public records at Washington, be found satisfactory, the amount of two years' full pay, at the rate to which the officer or soldier was entitled, according to his rank in the line, at the close of the war, or at the time of his reduction, (as the case may be,) but in no instance exceeding the full pay of a captain of the continental line, will be transmitted to him, at the place of his residence, after deducting therefrom the amount of any pension which he may have received from the United States since the 3d day of March, 1826. He may, however, authorize any other person to receive it for him; in which case, he will execute a power of attorney, according to the annexed form, marked C, which must be acknowledged before a justice of the peace, or other magistrate, and authenticated under the seal of the court of the county, in the same manner as is already prescribed in regard to declarations. But no payment will be made to any such attorney, until he has made oath, according to the annexed form D, that the pay which he is authorized to receive is intended to enure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier whose attorney he is.

It is requested that all letters to the secretary of the treasury, on the subjects, may be endorsed on the cover, "Revolutionary Claims." RICHARD RUSH.

[A.]

Form of a declaration to be made by the officers.

For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," approved on the 15th of May, 1828, I ——, of ——, in the county of —— in the state of ——, do hereby declare that I was an officer in the continental line of the army of the revolution, and served as such, [here insert, to the end of the war, or (as the case may be) to the time when the arrangement of the army provided by the resolves of congress of the 3d and 21st of October, 1780, was carried into effect, and was reduced under that arrangement,] at which period I was a —— in the —— regiment of the —— line.

And I also declare, that I afterwards received a certificate (commonly called a commutation certificate) for a sum equal to the amount of five years' full pay; which sum was offered by the resolve of congress, of the 22d of March, 1783, instead of the half pay for life, to which I was entitled under the resolve of the 21st of October, 1780.

And I do further declare, that I have received of the United States, as a pensioner, since the 3d day of March, 1826. [Here insert, no money, or (as the case may be) that I have received, as a pensioner of the United States, since the 3d day of March, 1828, the sum of —— dollars, paid to me by the agent for paying pensions in the state of ——.] [Signed]

Before me, ——, [here insert, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the county of ——, in the state of ——, personally appeared, this day, —— and —— of the said county, who did, severally, make oath, that ——, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the army of the revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this —— day of ——, in the year ——. [Signed]

I, ——, clerk of the court of the county of ——, in the state of ——, do hereby certify, that ——, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a —— [here insert, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this —— day of ——, in the year ——. [Signed]

[B.]

Form of a declaration to be made by the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.

For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," approved on the 15th of May, 1828, I. ——, of ——, in the county of ——, in the state of ——, do hereby declare that I enlisted in the continental line of the army of the revolution, for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination; at which period I was a [sergeant, corporal musician, or private, as the case may be,] in captain ——'s company, in the —— regiment of the —— line. And I also declare that I afterwards received a certificate for the reward of eighty dollars, to which I was entitled, under a resolve of Congress, passed the 15th of May, 1778.

And I further declare that I was not, on the fifteenth day of March, 1828, on the pension list of the United States. [Signed]

Before me, ——, [here insert either a justice of the peace or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the county of ——, in the state of ——, personally appeared, this day, ——, and ——, of the said county, who did severally make oath that ——, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the army of the revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand. this —— day of ——, in the year ——. [Signed]

I, ——, clerk of the court of the county of ——, in the state of ——, do certify, that ——, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a —— [justice of the peace, or as the case may be,] and duty empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this —— day of ——, in the year ——. [Signed.]

[C.]

Form of a Power of Attorney.

Know all men by these presents, that I, ——, of ——, in the county of —— in the state of —— do hereby constitute and appoint ——, my true and lawful attorney, with a power of substitution, for me, and in my name, to receive from the United States the amount of pay now due to me, under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, approved 15th May, 1826, as a —— in the —— regiment of the —— line of the army of the revolution.

Witness my hand and seal, this —— day of ——, in the year ——.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of ——

[Signed.] [L. S.]

Before me, ——, a justice of the peace in the county of ——, in the state of ——, personally appeared, this day, ——, whose name is subscribed to the foregoing power of attorney, and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed.

Witness my hand, this —— day of ——, in the year ——. [Signed]

I, ——, clerk of the court of the county of ——, in the state of ——, do hereby certify, that ——, before whom the foregoing power of attorney was acknowledged, is a justice of the peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this —— day of——, in the year.

[D.]

Form of Affidavit to be taken by Attorneys.

Before me, ——, a justice of the peace in the county of ——, in the —— of ——, personally appeared this day, ——, the attorney named in the foregoing power of attorney, and made oath that the same was not given to him by reason of any transfer, or of any attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, of the pay therein authorized to be received, but that the said pay is intended to inure wholly to the personal benefit of the person by whom the said power was executed.

Witness my hand, this —— day of ——, in the year ——.

Before me,— , [here insert either a justice of the peace or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the county of ——, in the state of ——, personally appeared, this day, —— and ——, of the said county, who did, severally, make oath, that ——, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the army of the revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this day of ——, in the year——. [Signed]

I, ——, clerk of the court of the county of ——, in the state of ——, do hereby certify, that —— before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, [here insert either a justice of the peace or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this —— day of ——, in the year, ——. [Signed] 8t27

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

E. WILLEY & CO.

At the sign of the Mortar and Pestle, Salisbury, N.C.

HAVING frequently been solicited to publish a list of their *Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Colours*, &c. for the benefit of the public, present the following, as comprising the principal part of their present assortment:

Acid Muriatic
Nitric
Sulphuric
Lemon
Acetic
Tartaric
Alcohol
Aloes
Alum
Æthiops Mineral
Ammonia Carb.
Liq. Vol.
Antimony Crude
Pulv.
Glass
Arrow-Root Indian
Arsenic
Asphaltum
Assafœtida
Anodyne Liq. of Hoff.
Allspice
Æther Sulphuric
Aqua Fortis
Rosæ
Balsam Copaiva
Peruvian
Tolutan
Barbadoes Tar.
Bacc. Juniperi.
Borax
Brimstone
Camphor
Castor
Cantharides
Creta Praeparata
Calomel
Cochineal
Corrosive Sublimate
Crocus Martis
Cocus Indicus
Cubebs
Cobolt or Fly Stone
Colocynth Pulv.
Cloves
Chamomile Flowers
Cinnabar Factitious
Cream Tartar
Conserve of Roses
Cortex Cinnamon
Peru Flav.
Rub.
Aurant.
Sassafras
Cascarilla
Canella Alb.
Cortex Mezereon
Simarouba
Cornu Cervi Rasp'd
Dover's Powders
Extract of Bark
Cicutae
Henbane
Jalap
Belladona
Gentian
Liquorice
Catechu
Spruce
Liquorice
do. refin'd
Essence of Bergamot
Cinnamon
Lemon
Hemlock
Peppermint
Tansey
Winter Green
Mustard
Ens. Veneris
Elixir Paregoric
Vitriol
Emp. Adhaesivum
Cantharides
Roborans
Hydrargyri
Simplex
Diachylon
Mahy's
Fol. Digitalis
Senna Alex.
Uva Ursi
Juniperi Sabini
Flores Benzoin
Martialis
Zinci
Sulphuris
Ferri Carbonas
Phosphas
Gum Ammoniac
Arabic
Tragacanth
Copal
Elemi
Guaiacum
Galbanum
Gamboge
Elastic
Aloes Soc.
Benzoin
Kino
Gum Shell Lac
Myrrh
Olibanum
Scamony
Thus
Mastic
Galls Aleppo
Hellebore Nig.
Alb.
Hive Syrup
Isinglass
Ipecacuanha
Lapis Calaminaris
Lac Sulphur
Lunar Caustic
Laudanum
Lichen Islandicus
Mace
Manna Flake
Magnesia Calc.
Musk
Nutmegs
Nux Vomica
Oil Aniseed
Croton
Worm Seed
Almonds
Pulegii
Oil of Lavender
Cloves
Rhodium
Castor
Sweet
Sassafras
Spike
Rosemary
Cinnamon
Hemlock
Tansey
Pip. Mnt.
Otto of Roses
Opium Turkey
Oxide Bismuth
Oxymel Squills
Ointments
Pearlash
Pearl barley
Pipe Clay English
Pepper Long
Cayenne
Pills Anderson's
Lee's
Hooper's
Pills Jacob's
Comp. Assafœ.
Rhubarb
Precipitate Red
White
Petrol Barbadensis
Poladelphis
Phosphorus
Potash
Potassae Sulphas
Pitch Burgunda
Quassia Rasp'd
Quicksilver
Quinine Sulphate
Mixture
Rad Rhei
Pulv.
Iris Flav.
Mezereon
Scillæ
Zinzibar
ditto Pulv.
Valerian
Seneka
Anchusa
Spigelia Marilandica
Angelica
Serpentaria Virga
Columbo
Columbo Pulv.
Glycyrrhiza
Curcuma Longa
Galangal
Gentian
Ginseng
Sarsaparilla
Elecampane
Althea
Colchicum
Jalap Pulv.
Ipecacuanha Pulv.
Rosin White
Yellow
Seed Anise
Sweet Fennel
White Mustard
Black ditto
Caraway
Coriander
Cardamom
Sugar of Lead
Sanford's Bark
Sodae Sup. Carb.
Phosphas
Soda Powders
Seidlitz Powders
Spermaceti
Spirits of Nitre dulc
of Wine
of Lavender Com.
of Turpentine
of Hartshorn
of Camphor
Sal. Epsom
Martis
Glauber
Rochell
Diureticus
Tartar
Cheltenham
Nitre
Ammoniac Ref.
ditto Crude
Saffron Spanish
American
Oiled
Stirax Liquid
Calamite
Stanni Pul.
Tartar Emetic
Ammoniated
Turpentine Venice
Tapioca
Turner's Cerate
Tinct. Assafœtida
Aloes c. Myrrh
Cantharides
Aloes
Peruvian Bark
Digitalis
Rhubarb
Cinnamon
Guaiacum
Huxham's Bark
Iodine
Colchicum
Termeric
Capsicum
Serpentaria Virg.
Muriate Steel
Musk
Galls
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Red Saunders
Opium
Blood Root
Vitriol White
Blue
Wine, Antimonial.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Rogers' vegetable pulmonic detergent, for coughs, colds, and consumptions.
Bateman's Drops
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British Oil
Turlington's Balsam
Stoughton's Bitters
Aromatic ditto
Steer's Opodeldoc
Henry's Megnesia
Roger's Vegetable
Harlaem Oil, or
Medicamentum.

SUNDRIES.

Medicine chests
Camel hair'd pencils
Court plasters
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Hatter's bow strings
Black & red ink powder
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Patent Lint
Lampwicks
Lancet cases
Com. Mortars & Pestles
Polishing Powders
Pill boxes
Tooth brushes
Tooth powders
Pomatum
Fancy paper
Swiss Glue
Castile soap
Windsor ditto
Naples ditto
Transparent soap
Washball ditto
White ditto
Cephalic snuff
Strewing Smalt
Fine and coarse sponge
Pumice stone
White leather skins
Apoth. scales & weights
Poland starch
American ditto
Twine
Vanilla beans
Tonqua ditto
White wax
Yellow ditto
Bay ditto
Red sealing ditto
White chalk
Red ditto
French ditto
Cologne water
Antique oil
Macassar oil
Eye-stones
Eye-water
Rotten stone
Lamp oil
Bole armeni
Tapers
Lemon juice
Hull's Trusses
Macoboy ditto
Scotch ditto
Snuff boxes

EARTHEN WARE

½ gal. cerate pots
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
Gallipots assorted
Pill tiles

PAINTS, COLORS, &c.

White lead
Red ditto
Black ditto
Venetian red
Spanish brown
Chromic yellow
Chromic green
Ivory black
Yellow Ocre
Crocus martis
Flake white
Paris white
Rose pink
Cochineal
Chinese vermillion
Prussian blue
Figured ditto
Spanish indigo
American ditto
Black varnish
Copal varnish
Madder
Copperas
Turkey umber
Terra de sienna
Termeric
Ground fustic
Logwood in stick
ditto ground
Litharge
Red saunders
Nicaragua
Verdigris
Vitrioli colcothar
Spanish whiting
Arnatto
Lamp black

GLASS.

2 Gals. Specie Bottles
1 do. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
1 gal. Tincture Bottles
½ do. do. do.
1 qt. do. po.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
6 oz. do. do.
4 do. Tincture Bottles
2 do. do. do.
1 do. do. do.
1 qt. salt mouth'd
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
Graduating measures
Phials assorted
Funnels
Nipple shells
Breast pipes
Bed urinals
Mortars and pestles
Pungent bottles
Retorts
Peg lamps

INSTRUMENTS.

Evan's Lancets
Common do
Spring do.
Gum do.
Scalpels
Lancet phlemes
Teeth drawers
Forceps
Seton needles
Gum elast. Catheters
Stomach Tubes
Wax Bougies
Metallic Bougies.
Gum elastic do.
Female Syringes
Male do.
Clyster pipes
Spatulas.

June 9th, 1828. 18

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, June term, 1828. John Webb *vs.* Edmund Beazley: Original attachment, levied on one kettle, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant, Edmund Beazley, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next court to be held in Germanton, on the 2d Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken against him by defendant. 6t29

M. R. MOORE, *c. c.*
PRICE ADV. $2 By C. L. BANNER, *d. c.*

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THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

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Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 62

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

IN Equity: John Huson, S. Huson, and Mortimer Huson, by their guardian, Eli Hoyl, *vs.* John Friddle and wife Mary, and Joseph McKinzie: Original bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants in the above case reside out of the state; therefore, ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, for the defendants to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complaint, else the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Witness John D. Hoke, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1828. 12S JNO. D. HOKE, *C. M. E.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

SATURDAY EVENING.

How seldom one thinks of himself! The gay, the busy world as it revolves in its ceaseless orbit; the things of fashion and opinion as they dance before the vision; the wild whirl of today, which is reckless of to-morrow, all consume the sands of life, and yet we never pause to reflect upon ourselves.

It has been said, that all are selfish by nature; and yet no remark was ever more unjust. We will adduce for example your brighest specimen of genius—one who has the Promethean spark in his soul, who looks upon the landscape and loves it, who sees virtue and falls prostrate at its shrine—and yet practises vice. Vice is a relative term—the Hindoo priest, who urges the widow to mount the funeral pile of murder, is less guilty of crime on account of his ignorance, than the christian, who breaks a less moral tie. So genius, "which knows the right and yet the wrong pursues" is vicious when compared with folly.

How few of the favored sons of talent act up to their high vocation. In all arts, in all sciences, genius, like a comet, is ever eccentric, and its irregularity, comparatively speaking, is a crime—can it be reduced to consistency? can education and mind be led to adopt the plain morality of an honest yeoman?

Method is every thing—a virtuous system will prove an overmatch for evil habits; and a Saturday Evening should recal one from the troubles and outward assaults of the world to an inward communication with himself, his conduct, his location as to here and hereafter. It should be like the cottage of the lover and the laborer—he should sit down before the fireside of his own heart, call around him his children, which are his thoughts, and with them enter into judgment as to the past, and from this calculate upon better things to be performed in future. Men read history to be informed of the past—they gravely calculate from prediction what may ensue from the aspect of the present political world—and yet forget to look at the past of their own lives, and to draw a horoscope of their future existence even upon earth. The world is selfish, it is said—and yet how little of man's life is devoted to himself. True it is that ambition claims a part—the love of distinction, of pleasure, of care, are creditors which claim more—but real selfishness, which is aside from these outward objects, and which relates to the settlement of our accounts with ourselves, takes no part in the drama of existence; and is untried before the forum of conscience.

How seldom do we strive to be acquainted with ourselves! with the springs of action which govern us—the course of life which we pursue—the very detail of criminal carelessness which marks our conduct—all unnoticed as we sweep onward to death.

Is there no remedy—let each Saturday night sit in judgment upon the other six days of the week, and let the Sabbath be devoted to virtuous resolutions [illegible] tence and prayer.

Scriptural use of the Word FORTY.

This numerical, which occurs so frequently, and in places where its introduction is manifestly at variance with passages that precede and follow it, is in the East constantly used as a general term, implying many, or an indefinite number, as we use the words score, or a dozen or two. A ruined palace at Persepolis is called Chelminar, or the forty pillars, though it has but nineteen standing, and when perfect, had two hundred and six. The Arabs also use one thousand and one in a similar manner. Thus Moses was in the mount "forty" days means many days. The Israelites lived many, not "forty" years in the wilderness. This meaning explains many difficulties in Scripture history. Persians, Arabs, and Turks, still use the term "forty" in this sense.

EPIGRAM.....*From Sir Thomas More.*

When death puts out our flame, the snuff will tell
If we were wax or tallow, by the smell.